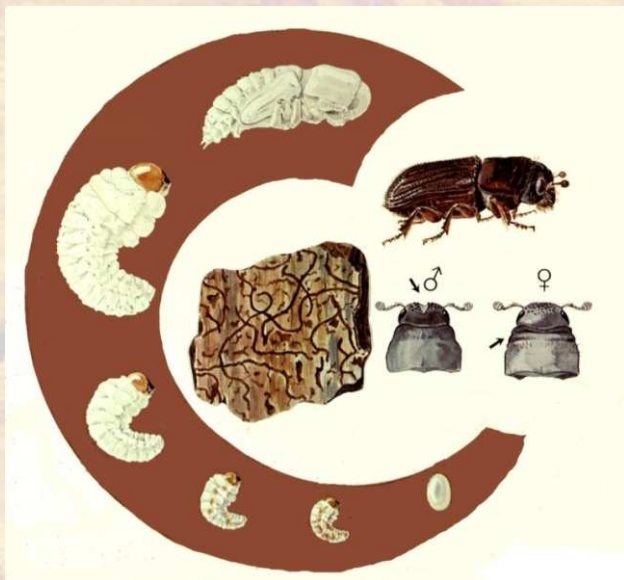


Southern Pine Beetle

Native to the United States.
Range: From New Jersey south to
Florida and west to Texas.



How does it move?

The adults can fly. They seek out a healthy pine tree to inhabit, and chew through the bark, creating tunnel in which to lay their eggs. Juveniles live within, and eat the bark.






Erich G. Vallery, USDA Forest Service
www.forestryimages.org

Do I have SPB?

What are the Signs and Symptoms?



-  **Pitch Tubes**
(see picture at left)
-  **Fading Branches**
(turning yellow and then red)
-  **Sawdust**
(Near base of tree and between bark plates)

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William G. Ross Jr.
Secretary

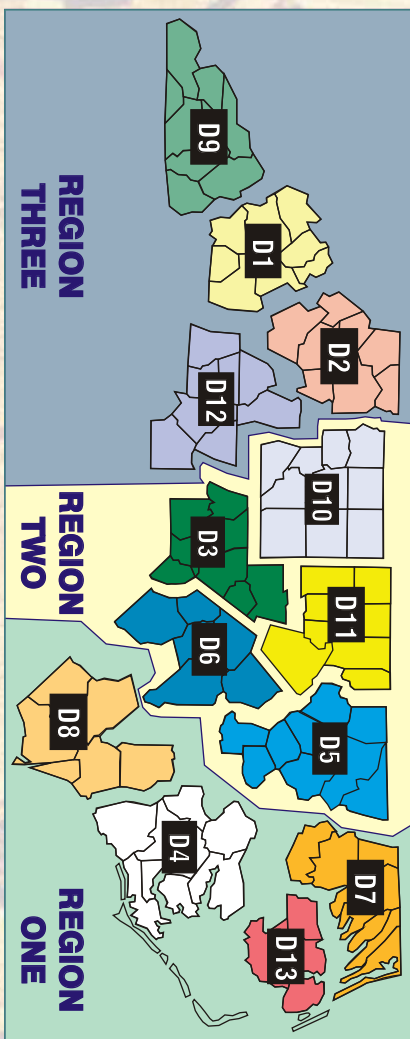
Mike Easley
Governor



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The Southern Pine Beetle Prevention Program and You!



Ronald F. Billings, Texas Forest Service, www.forestryimages.org
Aerial view of southern pine beetle damage.

At risk of southern pine beetle attack in North Carolina:

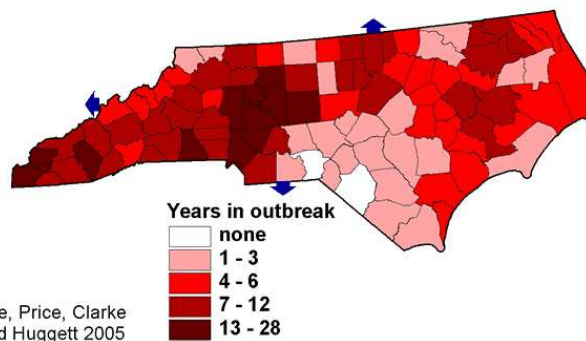
-  **1.2 million acres of pine timberland**
-  **Timber valued at approximately \$ 1.5 billion**



The southern pine beetle (SPB) is the most destructive forest pest in the south, accounting for the destruction of \$59.5 million worth of timber in North Carolina over the last decade.

The map below shows historical southern pine beetle (SPB) activity in North Carolina's counties.

Southern Pine Beetle - Years in Outbreak
1960-2004



Adult southern pine beetle.

www.dfr.state.nc.us



Unthinned natural pine stand.
A stand at risk can lead to:

- Dense, suppressed pines
- Decreased growth rates
- Poor access
- Increased fire danger



Precommercially thinned pine stand.

SPB RISK REDUCED and other benefits:

- Increased growth rates
- Improved accessibility
- Aesthetically pleasing
- Improved wildlife habitat

Southern Pine Beetle Prevention Program

NCDFR has launched a cost-share program aimed at preventing outbreaks of the southern pine beetle, the most destructive forest insect in North Carolina.

The Southern Pine Beetle Prevention Program (SPBPP) will reimburse landowners in North Carolina for a portion of the cost of precommercial thinning overstocked or at-risk pine stands.

Precommercial thinning is the removal of trees with no commercial value, using a prescribed spacing.

Precommercial thinning accomplishes the following:

- Reduces stand susceptibility to the southern pine beetle;
- Improves the health of the remaining trees;
- Removes trees with no commercial value on a prescribed spacing;
- Allows remaining trees to grow with less competition for food and sunlight.

The SPBPP will reimburse eligible landowners up to 70% of the prevailing rate or 70 percent of the actual cost for the precommercial thinning work, whichever is less.

Are you eligible? Does your stand have these characteristics?

- Stand must have at least 700 trees per acre; or 150 basal area per acre (for white pine only)
- Stand must be at least 70% pine;
- Stand must be 12 years old or less, (30 years old or less for white pine);
- N.C. Forest Service approved forest management plan. Forest management plans are free of charge and can be provided upon request.

To apply for assistance, contact your county forest ranger or N.C. Forest Service district office. Some private consulting foresters also write forest management plans for SPB prevention.